

Draft  
BOARD OF STATE HISTORY RETREAT/MEETING  
AUGUST 11, 2011  
Rio Grande Depot  
9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

**ATTENDANCE:**

Michael Homer, chair  
Max Smith  
Maria Garciaz  
Michael Winder  
Scott Christensen  
Deanne Matheny  
Bob McPherson  
Patty Timbimboo-Madsen  
Yvette Donosso

**EXCUSED:**

Greg Thompson  
Martha Bradley, vice chair

**Staff:**

Kristen Rogers-Iversen  
Chris Hansen  
Lynette Lloyd  
Kent Powell  
Cory Jensen  
Alycia Aldrich  
Barbara Murphy  
Londi Rowley  
Lori Hunsaker  
Doug Misner  
Don Hartley  
Nelson Knight  
Lisa Buckmiller  
Kristen Jensen

Derinna Kopp

Thom Roberts, Attorney General's  
Office

**Public**

Bruce Burgess, USAS  
David Yoder, PLPCO  
Jim Allison, UPAC  
Ken Cannon, UPAC  
David E Petersen, Farmington  
Scott Harbertson, Farmington  
Linda H. Smith, Morgan Hist. Soc.

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**WELCOME**

Michael Homer welcomed everyone to the retreat and introduced Julie Fisher, newly appointed by the Governor as Executive Director of the Department of Community and Culture. She is a good friend to State History and a great advocate with the legislature for both the Department and the Division. He also expressed his appreciation for Michael Hansen and for his good work and support as Acting Executive Director.

Julie stated that in the first few weeks of working with the executive side of government it is very different than the legislative side. The legislature is constitutionally obligated to balance the budget. The legislature expects every department to cut and find efficiencies. Utah is in a great position financially and must still run a tight ship. We all share the same vision to try to do more with less. Julie went on to say that part of the reason the Governor brought her into this position is to bridge the gap between the legislature and DCC. There are two over arching studies that are being conducted that directly affect what will determine our future: House Bill 287 (Representative Harper's bill) and House Bill 280 (the Optimization Study for all the different departments in the state). There are many efficiencies already happening in DCC. There may be more to offer and there will be some changes. Julie is focused on dealing with the legislature and developing a vision for the future. If we don't have a roadmap going forward, we won't progress. She loves history. State History has always supported requests from the legislature. She understands how committed everyone is to the public. She thanked the Board for their services and thanked Michael Homer for his dedication to Utah History.

Michael Homer excused Wilson Martin. Wilson's father-in-law died a few weeks ago and his mother-in-law died yesterday. He wanted to be here but Michael expressed that family comes first. The Acting Deputy Director is Kristen Rogers-Iversen and the administrative assistant is Lynette Lloyd. Michael asked Kristen to introduce staff. Kristen relayed Wilson's message that State History has the world's greatest staff and she added that Wilson has been a great leader, very visionary and strong.

Michael excused Martha Bradley and Greg Thompson from the meeting. He introduced Thom Roberts from the Attorney General's Office. Thom provides counsel for the Board and State History.

Michael introduced the newly appointed Board members. Yvette Donosso is a good advocate to State History. She is an attorney and graduated from BYU. She was the first director of the Department of Community and Culture. Patty Timbimboo-Madsen is from the Northwester Band of the Shoshone Nation and works with the tribe as the Cultural and Natural Resource Manager. Patty stated that she feels a partnership with tribes and community and understands the importance of educating children about another side of Utah history.

The Board then introduced themselves. Max Smith is a retired architect. Deanne Matheny is an archaeologist and attorney. Maria Garcia is executive director of NeighborWorks Salt Lake City and is a graduate of the University of Utah and Utah State University. Bob McPherson teaches at the College of Eastern Utah and is starting a Native American studies program. He loves history and loves to write about it. Scott Christensen has been an archivist for 22 years with LDS Church. He specializes in acquisitions, loves researching and writing, and has a special interest in Native American history. Mike Winder has a BS in History and an MBA from the University of Utah and is currently the Mayor of West Valley City. He also helped start the West Valley Historical Society.

Michael Homer gave a general overview of the mandates for State History and stated that the Board was created by mandate. Eleven members make up the board, and it is adequately qualified as the State Sites Review Board. Members serve terms of four years, appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. The Governor selects the chair and vice chair. Michael reminded everyone that the Board is not involved in personnel issues of the Division. The Board does make sure policies and mandates are carried out, and they approve the Division rules and assist the Division in developing programs. The Board may also establish advisory committees.

## **STATE HISTORY PROGRAMS PRESENTATIONS**

### **Utah State Historical Society – Established July 1897**

Kent Powell, the coordinator of the Utah State Historical Society and Public History program, offered a brief historical perspective on the Utah State Historical Society/Division of State History. Today every state in the Union has a State Historical Society or State History Commission. The first was the Massachusetts State Historical Society founded in 1791. Other states followed including, Rhode Island in 1822, Pennsylvania in 1824, Connecticut in 1825, Virginia in 1831.

Here in the West, State or Territorial Historical Societies were organized in New Mexico—1859, Arizona—1864, California--1871, Colorado---1879, Idaho---1881.

The Utah State Historical Society was organized on July 22, 1897, in response to a call from Utah's First Governor, Heber M. Wells. From 1897 to 1917, the Society did little more than hold annual

meetings and elections, but with the construction of the Utah State Capitol Building, an office was provided in the Capitol, some state funds were provided and the library was established. A major expansion came in 1928, when publication of the *Utah Historical Quarterly* began. The first professional director, A. Russell Mortensen, was hired in 1950, the first state records manager and archivist, Everett L. Cooley, hired in 1954, and in 1957, the Historical Society moved from the Capitol to the Kearns Mansion and in 1980 into the Denver and Rio Grande Depot.

In 1967, government reorganization created the Division of State History as part of the Department of Community and Economic Development and State Archives was split off from the Historical Society to become a part of the Administrative Services Department. The historic preservation program was established in 1969, and Antiquities in 1973. In 2005, State History became part of the newly formed Department of Community and Culture. Utah State Archives and State History now cooperate to provide public access to their records in the jointly-managed Research Center.

The *Utah Historical Quarterly* has a national reputation for scholarship and is extensively used in research. The Board appoints the Advisory Board of Editors which reviews manuscripts, and many Board members have written articles for the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. The Board also sets fees for the membership and approves the awards given at the State History Annual Conference. The summer issue has a photograph of Harry Shipler on the cover, which is a part of the state's collection managed by the Research and Collections program. The photos from the Research and Collection program are used continually in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. All of the back issues of the *Utah Historical Quarterly* are currently online, as is the twenty-nine volume county history series. We hope to continue these types of projects by getting involved in a community history series somewhat like the county history series, where communities, ethnic groups, and other organizations may be recorded.

Our mandates for the Public History program are established by the Legislature and are found in the Utah Code with the specific duties defined as:

- to be the authority of the state for state history;
- stimulate research, study, and activity in the field of Utah history;
- edit and publish historical records;
- provide grants and technical assistance;
- and--under the direction of the board—compile and publish an historical magazine to be furnished to members of the Utah State Historical Society.

The Board of State History involvement comes with their appointment of the Advisory Board of Editors; setting membership dues; recommending to authors submission of manuscripts for consideration; and, at times, the review of manuscripts submitted for potential publication. Board members are also encouraged to submit manuscripts for possible publication, and are asked, on occasion, to write book reviews for publication in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. Board members also support the State History Annual Conference, which is an important source not only to stimulate research and study in Utah history, but also to encourage articles to be published in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*.

The Utah State Historical Society is involved with the Utah Trails Consortium, the Utah Humanities Council to sponsor a joint statewide oral history program, and the University of Utah Press with joint publication projects. Currently the Utah State Historical Society is working with Utah State University Press to compile and publish a new Utah history college text book. In the future, the

Utah State Historical Society will continue to make better use of technology by making history available to the public worldwide.

### **Antiquities Sections**

Lori Hunsaker, coordinator of the Antiquities Section, stated that archaeology is just an extension of history. She gave a brief overview of the Antiquities Section. The Antiquities Section has three primary mandates: 1) to oversee archaeological data for the state of Utah, 2) to recover and conduct analysis of human remains inadvertently discovered on private lands; and 3) to review archaeological preservation cases. The Antiquities Section is the state repository for all archaeological records for the state on all land jurisdictions, including the BLM, National Park Service, and School and Institutional Trust Land Administration (SITLA). All these agencies rely on the Antiquities Section to manage the data and distribute it to users. The data is largely used by agencies and companies who must comply with cultural resource laws. The Antiquities Section receives about 1000 to 2000 new archaeological surveys and all the sites that go with them-- which are several thousand each year-- and the surveys and sites need to be entered into the database. Digitization began almost fifteen years ago with the digitization of location data using GIS for archaeological sites and surveys. We now have the location information for over 100,000 archaeological sites in the state of Utah and over 65,000 archaeological inventories (the projects done to locate the sites). To date we have only have 5,000 of the 100,000 site forms digitized. Consultants and partners still need to come into the office to do literature searches. Our goal in the future is to have all site forms digitized. Partners will be able to use Preservation Pro to do all their research in the future. Preservation Pro is an online delivery system where clients can obtain site and survey historic and architectural information.

The Human remains program is relatively new to Antiquities. In 2007, the legislature tasked the Antiquities Section with the responsibility of recovery of human remains when inadvertently found on private lands and to remove them from harm's way. Once remains are recovered, the Antiquities Section does analysis to help determine cultural affiliation with tribes to repatriate Native American remains to their descendants. This is a very important program for proper and respectful treatment of human remains without placing a financial burden on private land owners or delaying projects. The quick turn-around and no financial burden on private land owners' means that developers are less likely to look the other way if they encounter human remains, and those remains can be given the respect and treatment they deserve.

The last primary mandate is archaeological preservation consultation. As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Lori understands the laws that require agencies to consider effects on archaeological and historic resources. State History represents the state in commenting on the effects projects have on important cultural resources. This is a legally required step before power lines, roads, and pipelines can be developed. We comment in half the time the law requires. The research results of many compliance projects have been published in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. These projects result in interesting public products that promote public understanding of archaeology and historic heritage.

Recently the Antiquities Section lost two positions due to reduction in force. We are going through some rough economic times and we need to do more with less. One of the primary losses from these budget layoffs is that the Antiquities Section no longer has staff to oversee public outreach and education projects. This is not a firm mandate, however it is important to the Division and we are committed to undertake many of the public outreach and education programs. We will continue to have Archaeology Week by strengthening partnerships with the National Forest Service, BLM and

partners at the Utah Professional Archaeological Council, Utah Statewide Archaeological Society, and Utah Rock Art Research Association. We will also develop new public outreach projects as mandated and covered under the federal historic grant. One of these programs could include the oversight and coordination of existing Site Stewardship programs. We will utilize CLGs (Certified Local Governments) to see more archaeological nominations to bring before the Board and encourage stabilization of existing archaeological sites.

Finally, we plan to utilize the Board to help to formalize a data-sharing policy. With the assistance and approval of the Board, we will update some of our outdated policies and have an Antiquities Section operations manual that states how, why and what we do. We also hope to engage the Board with public outreach projects like help on judging entries during the annual Archaeology Week contest.

### **Historic Preservation Office**

Barbara Murphy, coordinator for the Historic Preservation Office, manages the building side of SHPO (State Historic Preservation Office). She stated that historic buildings help give a community its character and sense of identity, and the Preservation Office has programs that help local governments maximize these resources. Communities usually start by conducting a reconnaissance level or “windshield” survey. This helps them understand the historic resources they have. They can use this information in planning or in creating National Register nominations. The Board reviews every nomination to the National Register of Historic Places from the state of Utah. This review is a requirement of the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant, which provides funding for all the historic preservation office programs. The National Register is an honorific program. It does not come with any restrictions or protections; those usually come at the local level. In preparing National Register nominations, consultants continually use the *Utah Historical Quarterly* and the Research and Collection Program. Currently, there are over 20,700 buildings and archaeological sites in Utah listed on the National Register. Information from all of Utah’s National Register properties has been digitized and is online.

Also, the Preservation Pro database is just being finalized and it has been a heroic effort to bring to fruition. It has a public viewer from which the public will be able to go online and see over 120,000 entries and, hopefully, a photo will be attached to each site.

The owner of a National Register property can qualify for tax credits. The Preservation Office manages two tax programs: the federal investment tax credit for 20% of rehabilitation costs for income-producing properties, and the Utah state tax credit for 20% of rehabilitation costs of residential properties. A residential rental property may qualify for both federal and state tax credits. In 2009, 68 state and federal projects were completed with total rehabilitation costs of over \$37 million. Those federal tax dollars stay in the state of Utah and rehabilitation creates jobs and economic growth. Studies have shown every \$1 million spent on new construction generates 30.6 jobs; while \$1 million spent on rehabilitating historic building creates 35.4 jobs, because 60 to 70% of a rehab project is labor.

It is easy to access information on all our programs through our excellent website at [history.utah.gov](http://history.utah.gov).

The Preservation Office works with state and federal agencies to meet their legal mandates to try to minimize adverse effect to historic resources, very much like the Antiquities Section does with archaeological sites. If an adverse effect cannot be avoided, we work with agencies and

communities to find mitigation that is meaningful to the impacted community. The Preservation Office expedites this review process by providing comments in half the time the law requires and by negotiating agreements which streamline the process, saving agencies both time and money. The Preservation Pro database streamlines this process even further, by allowing agencies to go online to see the archaeological and historic resources which have been identified in their project area without having to make a trip to the SHPO offices to look through files.

The Preservation Office provides technical assistance and small matching grants to Certified Local Governments (CLGs), and there are currently 94 CLGs. CLGs can use these grants for surveys, preparing National Register nominations, rehabilitating historic buildings, creating websites, conducting feasibility studies, and sending commissioners and staff to historic preservation training. For the last four years we have partnered with the Utah Heritage Foundation's annual conference to provide training for CLGs.

The historic Stratford Hotel on the corner of 200 South and 200 East, SLC, is a good example of how many of the preservation programs work together. It was listed on the National Register in 1983. After a fire in 2005 it was rehabilitated for low-income housing on the upper floors and commercial on the first floor at a cost of over \$5 million. The owner was able to leverage preservation tax credits, low-income housing credits, and energy tax credits from federal and state sources. This project was reviewed under the federal consultation process. And finally, the historic photograph of the building from our Shipler collection was utilized to recreate the beautiful historic marquee.

### **Research and Collections**

Doug Misner, coordinator for the Research and Collections program, explained that they are responsible for caring for and providing access to historic collections owned by the state of Utah. The other programs had stated how much they utilize the collections to do their work and assist customers. The Research and Collection program takes advantage of other Division programs as well. This demonstrates how well the Division works together as a team. We serve the general public, students, teachers, genealogists, amateur and professional historians, authors, local and national media, as well as government agencies at all levels. The Collection consists of approximately 30,000 books, 23,000 pamphlets 7,000 manuscript collections, over 1.5 million photographs, and 18,000 artifacts. There are also thousands of maps, newspapers on microfilm, year-books, and telephone and city directories. Access to these materials is provided through our Research Center, operated jointly with Utah State Archives. Materials and collections are also available online. In the last fiscal year, the Research Center served over 9,281 customers. Library and Collections' online presence is very strong. There are 63,752 entries in our new and improved online catalog. Our most popular database is the Cemetery and Burial database, which includes over 564,000 burial entries. The database has been identified as a priority for the Division and a team is working to improve it to make it easier for customers and cemeteries to use. Grants are also available to cemeteries. We are reaching out to the cemeteries to update contact information and find ways to assist them in digitizing their burial data.

State History has 45,632 images online. We have also partnered with the University of Utah to digitize hard copies of newspapers. We provided the hard copies from our collection, and the University of Utah was able to put them online as part of the Utah Digital Newspaper Project. There are now online about 500,000 images from our newspaper collection. The scanning of the 3100 images of the Cliff Bray collection from the 1930's was completed this year. Special attention has been given to the Shipler collection. Some of the nitrate collection was in an advanced stage of

deterioration, and staff worked through the digitization project to preserve content of about 11,000 negatives and place them in cold storage.

Our staff participated in a “show and tell” for members of the legislature. It gave us an opportunity to meet with legislators to tell them what we do here at State History. During the legislative session staff worked on the state flag initiative with legislators. Special textile boxes were built to protect the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Utah State flags. The first state flag is very fragile and it was important to protect and stabilize it for the people of Utah. We hosted tours for the Governor’s and Lt. Governor’s staff. As recently as the National Governors’ Conference, staff provided information to the Governor’s Office, and we have provided artifacts for the Governors Mansion, including pieces of the *USS Utah* silver service and a number of other items.

The staff looks forward to working with the Board on collection decisions and finalizing the transfer of ownership of Locomotive 223 to the Ogden Union Station Foundation. The Board is actively involved in reviewing and approving the collection policy and in particular the deaccessioning portion of that policy. A disaster plan is also being developed. Staff will continue to provide excellent customer service, especially online to reach a greater audience. This fiscal year we will be adding about 30,000 images online. Staff has been working on the online catalog to make it as easy to use as possible. We will continue to monitor the basement storage rooms documenting temperature and humidity changes. Staff will continue to assess and evaluate the condition of high value photo collections and take steps to care for them.

The Board asked how Research and Collections acquires new collections. Doug stated that the staff makes connections with organizations to develop relationships and partners in the community. Michael Winder asked how they determine what may interest Research and Collections because history is continually being made. Doug stated that State History has an acquisition team that reviews items and looks at how items may fit into our collecting scope. Potential donors may be referred to other collecting facilities.

All the program coordinators expressed their appreciation to the Board for their support, commitment and services to State History and the citizens of Utah.

### **Discussion Session**

Michael Homer informed the Board that several members of the archaeological community have written to the Governor expressing concern over the layoffs of Antiquities Section employees. He passed out the Governor’s and Wilson Martin’s response letters. He then introduced Deanne Matheny who would begin the discussion about the reduction of employees in the Antiquities Section.

Deanne Matheny addressed the Board. She stated that Utah has a strong archaeological community. They are concerned, given the recent lay-offs, about which functions will be done and how they will be done. Jim Allison has suggested that with current staffing the Antiquities Section would only be able to accomplish certain mandates. Archaeological organizations are concerned about the future of outreach programs. The Utah Statewide Archaeological Society (USAS) is a dedicated group and passionate about prehistory in the state. They are worried that the Antiquities Section will no longer be able to provide them with a professional advisor. They have had advisors in the Antiquities Section and they are concerned about whether that would continue. Lori stated that she believed that the advisor for USAS was a volunteer position elected or appointed from the Utah Professional Archaeological Council (UPAC) and that while this person had been a member of the Antiquities

Section, it did not have to be. The Antiquities Section intends to be very involved with UPAC and wants to continue providing awareness throughout the state and promote opportunities for archaeologists who can do presentations, not just in the Salt Lake area but throughout the state.

Jim Allison asked about the assistance provided by UCA 9-8-304 2 (d) “-provide advice on the protection and orderly development of archaeological resources, and in doing so confer with the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office if requested-.” and said that in the past this has been provided by the State Archaeologist. Lori stated that the Antiquities Section will now provide advice through the Section 106 and 404 program. Further, there are many good advocacy groups that contribute to the conversation to bring a balance between the project and resources. West Tavaputs project is a good example and an excellent success. Lori suggested working together to find solutions for further opportunities to “provide advice” and move forward. After some discussion, it was suggested that an ad hoc committee be formed by the Board including representatives from archaeological organizations and staff from the Antiquities Section, be established to address issues of concern.

Scott Christensen stated that he questioned whether one professional can perform all functions previously performed by three. He worries about the sustainability of partnerships, which can dissolve, but employees are sustainable. He asked if there was an error made and could the reduction of two people be justified. Michael Homer stated that the Board does not get involved with personnel decisions and he referred to Wilson’s letter which describes how State History will fill mandates. The Board may set up ad hoc committees and he asked Deanne if she would work with Lori and Jim Allison to begin an ad hoc committee. This committee will evaluate the Antiquities Section to see if they can perform mandates with the staff they have. They will look at what they are supposed to do according to statute and whether they can do it.

Deanne also stated that having a state archaeologist is helpful with a title and duties that are commensurate. Michael Homer suggested that the committee could discuss this also. Lori explained that in 2006 that title was removed in statute and no longer exists as a mandate. As a working title, it could be appointed by the Director. The committee may recommend a solution. Another question that was brought up by Jim Alison was that academic researchers or researchers not funded by a corporation would come in to use the data base and the State Archaeologist waived fees. Lori stated that the State Archaeologist did not have authority to waive fees. The Antiquities Section needs to make a clear policy in the future. The bottom line is that policies need to be established and priorities need to be set with the assistance of the Board. Jim Alison favored the idea.

At the next Board meeting Deanne will make a suggestion on forming this committee as an action item. Michael Homer suggested that all Division policies and procedures should be looked at quarterly. Some are very outdated. He stated that this had been a very constructive conversation. Together we will review mandates, work with staff and the archaeological community and the Board to find policies. The Board can certainly make recommendations to the legislature if in fact there needs to be changes in the statutes.

### **Public Open Meeting Training**

Thom Roberts addressed the Board regarding the Open Meetings Act. The legislative mandates require annual training on the Open and Public Meetings Act. Thom handed out summary highlighting changes in the 2011 Legislative Session. He gave a general idea about open meetings. The legislature determined that the public has a right to see the actions and functions of public



entities. This Act is designed to accomplish that. The public has no right to participate or have access to non public portions of a public meeting. The legislature has decided there are only a few reasons for closed meetings outside the presence of the public and those are set forth in the statutory provisions. A meeting can be closed only for those purposes. Meeting need to have public notice. They must be recorded and minutes must be taken and made available to the public. There is a possibility for electronic meetings, but that requires special policy to authorize those and to conduct them according to the policy.

### **Approval of the June 19 Board Minutes**

Scott Christensen made the motion to approve the minutes of the June 19 Board meeting. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous decision.

### **National Register Nominations**

#### **Morgan Union Pacific Railroad Depot**, presented by Cory Jensen

The Morgan Union Pacific Depot, built in 1926, is locally significant under Criterion A for its role in the transportation history of the Weber Valley, reflecting the importance of the Union Pacific Railroad to the economy and development of the city of Morgan, the only incorporated city in Morgan County. The depot is the only extant building on its original site associated with the railroad in Morgan County. It is historically significant as a representation of the Union Pacific Railroad's influence on the local economy and transportation role in the county, with a period of significance from its construction date in 1926 through the end of the historic period in 1961. The placement of the tracks and subsequent decision of where to build the depot influenced the location and growth of the business district in the city of Morgan. The transcontinental railroad played a significant role in ending the isolation of the early Mormon settlements in Utah and providing markets for local agricultural products, freighting of ores and minerals from the nearby mountains, as well as bringing ideas, products, and information from other areas of the country to the region. In all communities, but even more so in the isolated communities such as Morgan, the railroad depot was the center of information. And the Spanish colonial-style Morgan Union Pacific Depot which remained in service until 1977, it the best example of this resource type in Morgan County.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the nomination of the Morgan Union Pacific Railroad Depot to the National Register of Historic Places. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

#### **Farmington Main Street Historic District**, presented by Cory Jensen

The Farmington Main Street Historic District is locally significant, both historically and architecturally, under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it reflects the settlement and growth of Farmington and the shift in the economy of the town from a small Mormon farming village to a county commercial center and then a suburban small town. The district area contains the best representation of buildings reflecting the historical development of the city of Farmington. Under Criterion C, the district is significant because of the variety and concentration of contributing historical commercial, public, institutional and residential architecture. The period of significance dates from c. 1853 to 1961, and the range of architectural styles and types reflect the growth of the community and the change in influences as the community became less isolated. Early buildings were constructed with locally available materials (stone, adobe, and log) in spare vernacular Classical styles. The railroads brought a greater range of materials and styles in the Victorian age. By the early twentieth century styles were representative of trends across the state of Utah. The

district area has the most historically intact collection of buildings in Farmington City, and maintains a cohesive historic streetscape with little modern infill between the historic buildings.

Bob Mcpherson made the motion to approve the nomination of the Farmington Main Street Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

### **R212-6 State Register for Historic Resources and Archaeological Sites**

Deanne Matheny made the motion to approve R212-6 and make it effective August 11, 2011. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

### **2011 Capital Facilities Grant Application Prioritization**, presented by Don Hartley

Don explained to the Board that State History's role is to solicit grant applications, review and put them in a priority list and forward recommendations to the Department of Community and Culture. Three grants were submitted and have been reviewed this fiscal year: Albert Fisher Mansion; Barron Woolen Mill, Brigham City; Pioneer Craft House, South Salt Lake City. Staff has prioritized the grants for Board review and approval.

A motion was made by Max Smith to accept the recommendations by the staff for the 2011 Capital Facilities Grant applications forwarded them to the Department of Community and Culture. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Michael Homer suggested that Don Hartley make a presentation to the Board at the November meeting.

### **59<sup>th</sup> Annual State History Conference**

The 59<sup>th</sup> Annual State History Conference will be held in beautiful and historic Fort Douglas in partnership with the Fort Douglas Military Museum Association. This year will be the first time online registration has been available. Sessions will be held on Saturday rather than Friday and hopefully this will encourage teachers and students to attend. The Black Hawk War Field Trip will be held on Sunday. There is a \$55 cost for the tour. Everything else is free to the public. Ames Construction and Chevron have contributed \$5,000 each. Chevron would like to have reception on Thursday, September 8, to honor Fellows, staff and the Board.

### **Adjourn 2:00**

Max Smith made the motion to adjourn and Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.